

of these ships fell very near, none hit any of the Japanese vessels, and no reply was made by them. The torpedo boats were active in preventing the escape of the Chinese vessels from the harbour. A steam launch tried to get away but was disabled by the torpedoes. The harbour cut-off so that the Chinese who were in her ran her ashore light under the battery, but the Japanese torpedo boats pluckily ran in under the battery guns and blew up the launch, escaping unscathed owing to the wild firing of the Chinese gunners. Towards evening the Chinese generally had had fighting enough and withdrew to the various forts by which the harbour was defended. The Japanese took possession of the most heavily armed forts without any opposition at all, and by dusk were in complete possession of the forts, dockyard, and harbour. The Chinese fleet was driven into the water by the Japanese, whose cavalry, artillery, and infantry worked havoc with the panic-stricken mob, and in the confusion of this retreat no doubt many non-combatants were slain. The fleeing Chinese troops were making their way towards Newchwang, and when passing Taitow were attacked by the Japanese garrison there, and though many were killed, many more were successful in breaking through the opposition they met with, and perhaps in full flight across Manchuria. On the 22nd all was quiet, and the Japanese were busy engaged in overhauling the enormous quantities of war material of all descriptions which they had acquired with comparative ease, and when the fortress was visited by foreigners three days afterwards, everything was found to be in such order that it appeared as if Port Arthur had been a Japanese fortress and dockyard for years.

The officers of the *P. M. S. Porpoise*, which vessel arrived at Shanghai from Chefoo on the afternoon of November 2nd, gave some interesting details of the attack on Port Arthur to a representative of the *Mercury*, from which we extract the following:—

Concerning the attack on shore by the Japanese the officers of the *Porpoise* saw little. They walked over the place the next day, (November 2nd) and from what they learnt from the Japanese accounts, and the evidence before them, they arrived at the conclusion that the Japanese army advanced on the trenches with due caution; and with rapidity. At the finish there must have been a stampede among the Chinese to escape to the hills. The natural defences on the land side of Port Arthur were all in the favour of the Chinese, and everything that the Japanese could do to reach the shore was to have been defeated by admirably situated trenches, and wherever the ground seemed suitable, the Chinese had mounted excellent Krupp field-guns. In spite of this admirable position the Chinese it would appear did not make any stand whatever. All along the trenches were cases of cartridges, the majority of which were hardly touched. From these trenches the inner fort on the ground was scattered over with ammunition boxes, and all kinds of arms, and this spectacle was everywhere to be seen within the Chinese lines.

There is no doubt that the Chinese ran away as soon as the Japanese advanced. The confusion of everything testified that. The Japanese were perfectly content in taking it. They did not really start to place on the Japanese several of the *Porpoise* officers were told by Japanese officers that it was merely a reconnoitring movement, and they had 300 men killed and wounded on that occasion.

The large forts were evidently deserted long before the Japanese got near them. In some of the forts the guns were not even discharged, but remained in dock. The Chinese in their haste to get a safe retreat attempted to damage the guns, but left guns and ammunition in perfect condition for the victors. Some of the guns were magnificent weapons, both in size and manufacture.

The Japanese declared that the Chinese made no stand but fled before their advance. Count Dandolo told the British officers that the Japanese lost 600 men in capturing the forts. Of those who were killed, the Chinese said that they were men who were killed in hand-to-hand fighting or by a rifle shot, but not by the shells, and show from the guns of the forts.

The officers of the *Porpoise* saw four Chinese women lying dead in a trench. They had evidently been murdered, and their heads had been battered in. Some of the men of the Chinese soldiers were seen to be in a state of confusion, and many of them were wounded. The British officers did not witness any outrages by the Japanese. The day after the place was taken the town was most quiet, and a most perfect and orderly state of discipline was maintained among the Japanese troops. The Japanese authorities employed Chinese clerks, who were busy buying their own goods. On Sunday last the Japanese cavalry were seen attacking detached bands of Chinese soldiers who had taken refuge among the hills and rocks, and the Japanese believe most of the Chinese soldiers were hidden amidst these fastnesses.

Court officers told one of the British officers that the Japanese army that captured the forts consisted of 10,000 men. The *Porpoise* officers said there could have been nothing like 20,000 Chinese soldiers within Port Arthur. At the outside, judging from what they saw and the size of the forts, they did not believe the Chinese garrison amounted to more than 6,000 men.

PASSENGERS BOOKED FOR THE FAR EAST.

Per P. & O. steamer *Himalaya*, from London, November 9th.—To Yokohama: Mr. & Mrs. James Jones, Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Molland and three children, Miss L. E. Ramsay, Captain Dunlop. To Hongkong: Mr. & Mrs. Pauline, Miss and Master Parlane, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. & Mrs. Kyrie, Miss H. A. Correll, Mr. A. Scott, Miss L. E. Ramsay, Surgeon T. P. Farley, R.N., To Singapore: Miss Lowndes, Mr. Harriott Cope, Mr. J. Miles, Mr. B. L. Frost. To Penang: Mr. Freeman, from Brindisi, November 18th.—To Yokohama: Count C. Lerch Leichenberg, Baron V. Lerch, Baron G. Weddellberg. To Hongkong: Mr. G. Stewart, Mr. A. Majer. To Penang: Mr. Charles Hartley.

Per P. & O. steamer *Sulley*, from London, Nov. 15.—To Yokohama, via Bombay: Mr. J. C. Abell, Mr. J. Dadds and child, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis. To Shanghai: Mr. Cowper. To Hongkong: Mr. Marshall.

Per P. & O. steamer *Balkarat*, from London, Nov. 22.—To Yokohama: Mr. Cowper, Mr. L. M. Woodcock. To Hongkong: Mr. Woodcock, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fyfe, Mr. and Mrs. Wood and three children, Mr. R. Brough, Miss Margaret Park. From Ismailia.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Wood.

Per P. & O. steamer *Aradita*, from London, December 1st.—To Yokohama: Mr. Gerald Lowthian, Miss Gerald Lowthian. To Shanghai: Dr. A. T. Komber.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yarrow*, from Marseilles, November 11th.—To Yokohama: Mr. Thom's, Mr. Fukuma, Mr. R. Duffell, To Shanghai: Mr. Cowper, Mr. Steiner, Mr. Tchang, Mr. Wong, Mr. Yano. To Hongkong: Mr. R. B. R. Burdett, Mr. C. Platt.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Natal*, from Marseilles, Nov. 25th.—To Yokohama: Mrs. Bayne.

Per Glen Line steamer *Glanthol*, from London, October 30th.—To Shanghai: Rev. and Mrs. Owen, Rev. and Mrs. C. Dixon and infant. To Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Duggan, Mr. Duggan, Mr. Master Herbert Duggan, Mrs. Johnston, Miss Sadler, Mrs. Stewart, R. V. W. J. Morris, Rev. H. Stevens, Mrs. Fahmy and infant.

Per Canadian Pacific steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, Dec. 10.—To Hongkong: Mr. Lowin Adler, Mr. T. D. Rust, Mr. R. H. M. Rust.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The following telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges were "crowded out" of last night's issue:—

PARIS, October 31st.

Heavy rainstorms during the last few days have caused floods in the north of France. In the departments of Pas de Calais and Nord thousands of acres are under water. Many villages have been rendered uninhabitable and hundreds of peasants have been driven from their farms. In the neighbourhood of Lille thousands of Armenians in the water in three feet deep. The factories in Roubaix and other industrial towns have been stopped by rising floods. Their looms are idle and nearly 200,000 operatives are out of work.

Many miles of railway tracks have been undermined or submerged, and trains are run only with great irregularity. In the valley of the Moselle hundreds of cattle have been killed and bridges and barns near the banks have been swept away. Accidents have been reported from all parts of the flooded districts.

The *Gaulois* prints a story with reservations, alleging that Signor Crispien, having become burdened with political and financial troubles, is preparing to make a desperate coup, the occasion being favourable, owing to the general feeling of unrest in regard to Madagascar, Morocco, China, and the condition of the Czar. In pursuance of this policy, according to the *Gaulois*, Premier Crispien has made arrangements whereby England will furnish Italy with facilities for the transportation of arms, coal, provisions, etc., intending to make a descent upon Tripoli, expeditions to start simultaneously from Syracuse and Tarento.

A special dispatch from London says: Lord Rosebery this afternoon received the freedom of the city of Bristol, where he afterward unveiled a statue of Edmund Burke.

In speaking of Burke the Prime Minister attributed his greatness of character to the fact that he loved reform and hated revolution. Politicians, he said, would derive good consolation from studying his life.

BERLIN, October 31st.

An order has been issued by the Government to establish an Agricultural Bureau in connection with the German Embassies in London, Washington, Paris, Vienna and St. Petersburg. The step is looked upon as an evidence that a stricter protection agrarian policy is to be pursued.

It is reported here that a German syndicate will shortly place a Chinese gold loan in Berlin and London.

ATHENS, October 31st.

An official examination shows that the Parthenon was seriously damaged by the earthquake that occurred last spring. The structure is reported to be in a dangerous condition, and measures to restore it will be taken at once.

THE *Kreuz Zeitung* (Czts.-Conservative) says that at the next session of the Reichstag the Conservatives intend to urge a reform in sugar taxation.

ROME, November and.

The Pope has decided to refuse Emil Zola, the French author, an audience under any conditions.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), November 2nd.

Lord Aberdeen visited the public schools, hospitals and the steamer *Empress of Japan* today. Tomorrow the party will leave for Victoria.

LONDON, November 3rd.

London has by no means seen the end of the special publicity matter. This week it has gone into the litigation stage and there is no knowing what this will lead to. The managers of the Theatre Music Hall allege that they are victims of an illegal conspiracy, in which the members of the County Council, which is the licensing body, were associated with the purveyors. The *Journal*, at an *ex parte* hearing, issued a mandamus summoning the members of the County Council to show cause why they should not be compelled to revise their action. Meanwhile the Empire remains closed.

The Alhambra, a rival house on the other side of the square, has been thronged nightly this week by not only its usual frequenters of the demi-monde, but by their evicted sisters from the Empire. The other licensed resorts also profit by the display of spite into which the Council was betrayed by the angry opposition to the decision of their licensing committee.

Henry Irving writes an energetic protest against the justification of the County Council's ambition to extend its jurisdiction to theatres in addition to music halls. He says: "I hold that there is no possible reason that the Council should have such power, for discipline has been excellent under the Lord Chamberlain's control, and the managers of theatres, as directors of the public places of amusement, have in this respect been always well in advance of any requirements which could be made upon them." It was David Garrick who abolished the footman's free gallery, which had, through its hawking, become a nuisance. It was Macready who did away with the promenade at the Drury Lane Theatre long before any public comment had been made upon the scandal of it."

According to reports published to-day the prospects of the passage of any Home Rule measure are very slim indeed. Timothy Healy is said to have definitely cut loose from Messrs. McCarthy and Dillon, and it is added that he will carry with him at the contest about 10,000 men as the Parsonettes reckon in their ranks.

This, the Healyites claim, will be only a nucleus of the membership their party will eventually have. The top-of-war will come at the general election. The Healyites will have a newspaper and the bulk of the money provided by the *Irish Mail* and *Full Mail* Gazette predicts that the Irish farmers, who have been the backbone of the Nationalist movement, will become Tories, as they are gradually getting what they want in regard to land, and the increased traffic upon the Irish railroads shows that they are prospering.

A *London* interview to-day with Viscount, the Whittier leader, who agreed with the statements made by Stopkewitz yesterday evening. Viscount said: "I do not regard the personality of the Czar as of great importance at the present moment. I am convinced that the up-heaval of political spirits in Russian society is such that no Czar will be able to stop coming events, that the Czar wants to show new policy the best thing he has to do is to grant

amnesty to the political prisoners now in Siberia and elsewhere. The present form of opposition in Russia is essentially drawn from that which prevailed in the second half of the reign of Alexander III. Today all parties are revolutionary, including the extremists. They have one common conviction—Russia must have a representative Government.

"I expect that some Government officials and officers of high rank will be among the revolutionaries will use their personal influence with the young Czar and show him that if he wants to enjoy immunity from attacks and go through the streets like Queen Victoria he has only to become a constitutional monarch. Why should the new Czar die of worry like his father?"

CHINA, November 3rd.

The issue of a manifesto by the party of the people's rights has led to numerous arrests, lists of the persons to whom copies were addressed through the post having been handed to the police. Nearly all the university students at Peking, Kiel, Moscow and St. Petersburg are now under police observation. Large numbers of copies of the manifesto are being circulated secretly. From what can be learned from many different quarters the moderate and reasonable spirit of the document is producing a grave impression.

MILAN, November 3rd.

The *Secolo* publishes to-day a letter from Prince Alois, a Russian Nihilist now in Lugano. He says that he learns from Nihilist sources, which are above suspicion as regards trustworthiness, that the Czar was poisoned with small doses of phosphorus. Alois adds: "The saviours of Russia will be safe."

LIVADA, November 3rd.

Princess Alix was received formally into the Orthodox Church yesterday. After the ceremony she exchanged rings with her betrothed, Emperor Nicholas.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 3rd.

Czar Nicholas has issued the following manifesto:—

"To-day occurred the holy appointment of our bride in accordance with the orthodox ritual, to the comfort of ourselves and the whole of Russia, our bride receiving the name of Alexandra Feodorovna, with the title of Grand Duchess and Imperial Highness."

"Given at Livada this 21st day of October (old style), in the first year of our reign."

"NICHOLAS."

It is said now that Princess Alix will not leave Russia after the funeral. She will go to Moscow on a visit to her sister, the Grand Duchess Sergius.

KIEL, November 3rd.

Enck's Comet is on its return. It has been refound by Professor Corull at Terman. The comet is very faint.

LONDON, November 4th.

The American liner steamer *Herby*, which arrived at Southampton to-day from New York, reports that she experienced the worst weather since 1877 on her last passage.

During five days the weather was especially bad. Tremendous seas swept her decks and the passengers were locked below part of the time. During the height of the storm the third officer, Bromley, was washed overboard and drowned. Two of the crew were dashed against the bulwarks and injured. The vessel sustained little damage.

November 4th.

A dispatch to the *Chronicle* from Vienna says the Russian Nihilist, Prince Peter Alioff, residing at Lugano, swears that the Czar was gradually poisoned with small doses of phosphorus administered to him by Nihilites since March last until his death. He adds that the Emperor's diaries are safe. He added that the whole Romanoff dynasty is doomed to a similar fate.

THE MINISTERIAL AUDIENCE IN PEKING.

THE SON OF HEAVEN IN EVIDENCE.

The following interesting account of the recent audience granted to the Foreign Ministers by the Emperor of China is from the pen of one of the Peking correspondents of our Shanghai morning contemporary.

The Foreign Representatives had their audience in the palace. It took place on the forenoon of the 14th in the Wan-hu-ten. The presents were sent in on the previous day. The women had to be in the palace in the evening. The Foreign Representatives had their audience in the palace. It took place on the forenoon of the 14th in the Wan-hu-ten. The presents were sent in on the previous day. The women had to be in the palace in the evening.

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Chinese to the Minister and by the interpreter was turned into the foreign language for the benefit of his Minister. In these matters it followed closely the precedent of the *former* audience. The interview of a Legation did not last longer than ten minutes. On re-igniting their chains, the Ministers and their found the enclosure outside the gate filled with a dense crowd of Chinese drawn together out of curiosity and supposing that peace was being signed, and it was with great difficulty that they regulated their crowd. Crowds lined the street as far as the outer Flower Gate. Everything, however, passed off quite peacefully, and it ends the first audience of Foreign Representatives in the Palace without the degrading blow. A precedent has now been set and this vexatious question is now permanently placed at rest.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN HONGKONG AND THE STRAITS.

Under the above heading the *London and China Express* received by last night's mail has some very sensible remarks, which should appeal very strongly to the honest consciences (if they have any) of the very body used, wretchedly paid, and cruelly trodden-down Official Palace of dodes and duffers, whose uselessness and general ill-round income (they have been the universal trope of conversation throughout the colony and the theme of mutual animosity in the socialising select, a sacred circle of the Ladies Recreation Club for years past, and which is generally known as the "Club") it most altogether dignified aspect for charity was made on their behalf at the Legation Council meeting last Wednesday. Here is what our London contemporary says on the vexatious question:—

A plea has been raised more than once during recent years that the Crown Colonies in the Far East should enjoy a larger share of representative Government. The time has now come when both the Straits Settlements and Hongkong can with every justice demand that the circumstances under which they were constituted should be reformed, and that at the least they should be placed on an equality with Malta and Cyprus on the one hand, and with such colonies as Mauritius and British Honduras on the other. Indeed we cannot see that what has been granted to these last named dependencies can be denied to Singapore and Hongkong. The reason is that the Colonial Office binds all sorts and conditions in its above, and refuses to relax its grip, unless perchance it should not be able to extort such things as an unjust and unequal contribution from the Straits for its military charges.

All the four colonies we have mentioned have official members in the Executive Council, and a majority of unofficial members in the Legislative Council, power of election, and other kindred privileges, though none of these colonies have commercial or industrial industries of the same magnitude or importance as those of Hongkong and the Straits. What Hongkong asks in the document which was drawn up by the Hon. T. Whitehead is the free election of representatives of British nationality in the Legislative Council; a majority in the Council of such elected representative unofficial members in the Executive Council; perfect freedom of debate for the official as well as unofficial members, with power to vote according to their conscientious convictions, without endangering their positions as official; complete control in the Council over local expenditure; and the abolition of all official and a constructive voice in questions of an Imperial character. We have seen in the Singapore Council a vote given by an official member as follows:—"Under official instructions, 'Yes.'" Both colonies by the progress made, by their positions and the trade they have directly and indirectly, have passed the stage where such an appeal is possible. The opposition of the Colonial Office seems to be confined within the smallest compass, and to be expressed by purse-strings. To loose the control of these is to forego such chances as recompense in a cheap and easy manner for the Perik war and the annual Military Contribution Vote. But this refusal aims at one of the cardinal ideas of the British Constitution, that those who raise the money should have the controlling voice in its expenditure. An Englishman does not throw off his nationality by going to Singapore or Hongkong, and retains as great a responsibility of what the Empire needs as does his brother at home. Indeed, his views are larger than those who remain at home and have no conception of what is required, whilst they do have that local Government which the official members belong to. He desires that his representation at the Legislative Council should be real and tangible, rather than that the whole policy be set and dried by a superior body before he is asked to deliberate. No matter what arguments or opinions he raises from his experience and his stake in the colony, it avails nothing if the official view is contrary. As Mr. Whitehead has urged in the case of Hongkong, the official members are there at a time that it is often impossible to get in touch with the true position. The unofficial members, on the other hand, are persons who have passed years in the colony, and who either have permanent personal interests in it, or hold promise at positions of trust which connect them most closely with its future. The argument is that the very considerable number of official members. The proportion of those, from Colonial Secretary downwards, who are filling positions other than their proper appointments is very considerable, though to be sure this is a phase of official life in every colony that is not unusual. It may be remedied in our readers to learn that the following are the names of the official members:—Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Police Judge, Director of Public Works, Registrar-General, Clerk of Councils, Postmaster-General, Police Magistrate, Clerk to the Magistracy, Sanitary Superintendent, Superintendent of the Civil Hospital, Assistant Registrar of the Supreme Court, Deputy Registrar of the Straits, and the Registrar of the Straits. The demand, therefore, for greater unofficial representation in the Legislative Council becomes all the more real, and no better or stronger evidence of the necessity therefore could be adduced than the incapacity of the present "acting" Government officials to grapple successfully with the recent plague troubles.

CHIEFOO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CHIEFOO, November 3rd.

Late on Thursday, 2nd November, H.M.S. *Porpoise* arrived from Port Arthur and next morning we were all thrilled by the news of the long-expected capture of Port Arthur, which occurred on the night of the 2nd. On that day the Chinese had declared that they had the distant flag of heavy guns, and the same was reported from the P.E. promontory light-house about 100 miles from Port Arthur; and though at the time this was discredited it appears to have been true. The day was very still and calm, and the air full of moisture, conditions which were favourable to the progress of the attack. On Friday the Chinese sent out a small force of about 100 men, who were met by the British force, and a sharp battle ensued, in which the Chinese were defeated.

The Chinese had been expecting the British to attack them, and they were well prepared for it. They had a large force of men and guns, and they were well entrenched. The British force was small, but they were very brave and they fought very hard. They were successful in capturing the fort, and they were well rewarded for their bravery. The Chinese were very angry at the capture of the fort, and they were determined to retake it. They sent out a large force of men and guns, and they were well prepared for it. They were successful in retaking the fort, and they were well rewarded for their bravery.

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thence and from her we learnt something of what had occurred. It appears that the Japanese attacked at mid-day; then drew off; and while the defence was placidly enjoying their evening sleep, renewed the onslaught after dark. The outermost eastern fort was stoutly defended, about 150 Japanese, their total loss, falling before it was carried, but then all opposition ceased; the panic-stricken Chinese bolted as soon as the Japanese appeared, and they had merely to march into fort after fort and take possession. The torpedo-boats of the Japanese fleet had attracted the attention of the defenders by a brisk fire of machine guns, but otherwise the fleet had no part in this great success; and it is rumored that it is to be approached by being allowed to take the lead in the approaching attack on Wei-hai-wei. En route to Port Arthur the Japanese troops were confronted and made good by the gruesome spectacle of the legs, arms, and other portions of the bodies of some 12 or 13 of their comrades who had previously fallen into the hands of the Chinese, and been decapitated, and dismembered, and the limbs stuck on stakes by the wayside. The bulk of the defenders, some 8,000, made their escape in junk, sampans, etc., and Japanese gunboats were for several days busily engaged in hunting for and sinking such. The roads were strewn with uniforms, and weapons; many machine-guns, with full magazines, were picked up. The big guns were all intact, the breech pieces in order, and fit for immediate use; over 20,000 tons of coal and large stores of ammunition and food were found in the stock alone, oxen, fowls, goats, pigs, etc., had nearly all been hastily slaughtered, and, month after month, lay in gory puddles about the fort. It was found the plan of the mines, which they promptly fished up, examined, and, it is said, laid down again, for use by themselves.

Many foreigners from Wei-hai-wei are here now, and most of them seem to think that if the Japanese consider it worth their while to take this stronghold they will meet with but little resistance. As there are over 100,000 tons of coal there, it may be worth the trouble. The *Chienyuen* is said to be fit for service again, the 12-foot rent in her bottom having been temporarily stopped, but it is doubtful whether the firing of her big guns would not cause it to open out again.

Of local news there is none, save that a subscription ball to be taken place on the 15th of December, at the Sze-wei Club Hall, and that a tea-party dispute in the Club has led to somewhat unexpected results—disruption in an old-established firm.—*N. C. Daily News.*

CHINANFU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Chinanfu, November 12th.

A few days ago the local district magistrate put out the proclamation sent down several weeks ago by the Tung-ki Yamen. He did not do so until requested by the Foreigners. In this section people are of course much excited by the war. Foreign residents, however, see as yet no reason for fearing concerning their personal safety. Both in the city and in the country the Christians, native and foreign, have not been disturbed.

On a recent country trip the writer took with him a copy of the map of the world lately published by the Soc. D. M. C. K. K. exhibition never failed to draw considerable attention. It was especially helpful in convincing not a few that America and Japan were not the same country. The insignificant size of Japan as compared with that of her big neighbour, time and again, call forth from these sons of Han-remains very derogatory to the fame of their native land. Let the good work go on; cheap maps, coloured if possible, so as to make them easily intelligible, would meet with a large sale and open many eyes.

Our new Governor has been absent for over two months; he is at Wei-hai-wei. Since he came things have had some overhaul. Already six district magistrates have been degraded. One official of the rank of Taotai has also been brought low. All these worthies, if suffered because they were becoming rich too fast. Our Whilom Taotai has in his name a character of the same sound as that for chicken. The Chinese, with their love of rich names, have changed the chicken to duck. Any one who has enjoyed these magnificent juicy fat ducks in China will see that the rich name takes off the fondness of this high official for high life. The sphere of his specialisation is said to have been the famous relief work entrusted to him last year consequent upon the Yellow River floods. These degradations are the result of information secured by agents secretly sent by the present Governor previous to his coming here from Ah-Hwei.

Such is the settlement in the murder of nine Catholic Christians last January in S. W. Shantung. Blood money to the amount of \$12,000 (two thousand) was paid, the demolished Chapel is to be rebuilt at the expense of the rioters or their backers, and a stone tablet to be erected whereon the leading gentry of the scene of the murder, viz. Chou Hsien, bled themselves to never oppose the Catholic Church. "The murderers go free." Truly such cases are extremely hard to settle. Nothing is ever settled until all light and shade are in doubtless many a hard blow in store for infant Christianity in China.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, for *Rickets, Marasmus*, and all wasting disorders of children is very remarkable in its results. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following:—"I have tried 'Scott's Emulsion' in cases of wasting in young children, and I am of opinion that it is a valuable preparation for such cases. The children take it and gain flesh, and grow strong and healthy. I consider it far superior to ordinary Cod Liver Oil."—J. MARSHALL, M.R.C.S., &c., 147, Grace Road, Birmingham. S.E. Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China—Chan A Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—*Advt.*

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GODOWNS:—BLUE BUILDINGS. NO. 74, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. Hongkong, 30th November, 1894. (106)

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TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN Ice-House Road.

Is now in a position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to supply, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTISED in the Colony, in any part of the Far East.

GROUPS AND VIEWS a specialty. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1894. (106)

To-day's Advertisements.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS.



ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

ON THE NEW RECLAIMED LAND NEXT TO MURRAY PIER.

MORE CHANGES. MORE CHANGES. THE ALDEAN FAMILY. EXERCISES ON THE ROMAN RINGS. MIDDLE ANNETTE'S EVOLUTIONS ON THE GLOBE.

THE COMIC ENTERTAINMENT. "SHE'S AN ACROBAT." LE BIONDE'S TRICK EQUESTRIANISM. GILBERTOS DOUBT SOMERSAULT. THE EXCITING STEEPLECHASE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 6TH DECEMBER, GREAT RIDING CONTEST.

over the Circus Steeplechase Course. A HANDSOME TROPHY will be given to the BEST GENTLEMAN RIDER on the Australian Jumping Horse, now taking part in the Steeplechase. The trophy to be given for the Best Riding. Judges to be Selected from the Audience. Gentlemen Competitors can try the horses Every Afternoon between 4 and 5.30 P.M. Entrants to be Addressed to the Manager of the Circus, Care of Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.

FRIDAY, 7TH DECEMBER, GRAND COMMEMORATIVE BENEFIT.

Tendered by THE HARMSTON'S to the POPULAR MANAGER ROBERT LOVE.

A GREAT PROGRAMME, INCLUDING "GOOD DAY, BOSS."

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

GRAND FAMILY MATINEE Performances. Doors open at 2 o'clock. In Commence at 3 o'clock. Children Half-price to all parts of the Circus. Open at 8 o'clock. To Commence at 9 o'clock. BOX PLAN at KELLY & WALSH'S.

ROBERT LOVE, Manager. Hongkong, 4th December, 1894. (106)

NOTICE.

IT is proposed to hold a ST. GEORGE'S BALL about the 24th INSTANT. N.B. PERSONS wishing to "SUBSCRIBE" to the same will find LIST at the HONGKONG CLUB, HOTELS and PRINCIPAL STREETS. Hongkong, 4th December, 1894. (106)

白告事相

NOTICE.

HONG MEE big to inform all his customers that his firm at SAK HOK HING, CANTON, China, has for SALE various kinds of Best Tea selected by him, such as "YANG HUNG KILN," "POW-TONG," "SUICHONG," etc. This firm has been established for upwards of thirty years, and has during that time received the patronage and support of customers of various nationalities. He also begs to state that he has been permitted by the Hongkong Government to use the mark of a "WATCH" as his Sole TRADE MARK, which must not be imitated by others. That in October last 100 chests of Tea have been seized and confiscated, upon which an Intimation Trade Mark was stamped—the same being brought over from Macao by a Chinese junk. He also begs to invite special attention to the peculiar taste of the various kinds of his TEA, and trusts to receive a continuance of that patronage which he has been so long enjoying. Hongkong, 4th December, 1894. (106)

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG, No. 615, S.C.

A N EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 5th instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 4th December, 1894. (106)

To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE, GODOWNS IN WANCHAI at the back of MCGOWAN'S BARRACKS.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 1st December, 1894. (106)

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES:—"BANGOR" MOUNT KELLET—(FURNISHED). "HIGHER" MOUNT KELLET. A HOUSE IN WEST END TERRACE, BONHAM ROAD.

FLOORS IN BLUE BUILDINGS. FLOORS IN FLOIN STREET, PEEL STREET AND STATION STREET. FLOORS IN NO. 3, SHELLEY STREET.

GODOWNS:—BLUE BUILDINGS. NO. 74, PRAYA CENTRAL.

